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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING SAMPLE DATA FOR
INSURING CITRUS FRUITS

Data are needed on a representative number of groves in each county in which insurance will be offered to establish an actuarial basis for the insurance program. Data should be obtained for groves which are representative of all types of groves in the county; that is, high-producing groves, low-producing groves, groves favorably located as to frost, wind or other hazards, and groves not so favorably located.

Records are desired on 10 percent or 200, whichever is larger, of the groves in each county. At least half of the records should cover production for a period of twelve years and the balance for a six-year period. A county map, showing the location of each grove for which data are submitted, should accompany the records when forwarded to this office. Data should be submitted for each section of the county in which citrus fruit is produced.

In selecting groves for which records will be secured, it probably will generally be best to select groves of owners who have been members of a cooperative marketing association for a number of years. This will facilitate the collection of records. However, care must be exercised to see that groves are selected from all sections of the county representing all types of production. In some cases, records may have to be obtained from other sources in order to get a sample that is representative of all sections of the county and all types of production. A careful check should be made to see that the grove contained the same number of trees each year of the period for which production is obtained. If the number of trees in the grove varied during the period production records are obtained, such changes should be entered on the back of the Tree Record.

TREE RECORD

A Tree Record, Form FCIC-142 should be filled out for each grove on which sample data is being submitted. One tree record will cover all varieties or kinds of fruit in the grove. This form shall be executed as follows:

SECTION I.

Item 1. Enter name of owner or other information to identify the grove.

Item 2. Leave blank.

Item 3. Enter address of owner or operator.

Item 4. Enter the number of acres in the grove.

Item 5. Enter the name of the cooperative association through which fruit is marketed, or, if grower is not a member of an association, the name of packing house through which fruit is packed.

Item 6. Enter in appropriate space the township, section, and range in which grove is located. If this information is not available, enter general location such as highway on which located and distance from nearest town. (Example: "Highway 15, 6 miles N.E. Edinburgh").

Item 7. Indicate if grove is heated and the date heaters were installed.

Item 8. Indicate distance and direction from nearest lake.

SECTION II.

Column 1. Enter any variety of oranges or grapefruit not listed in the column except Mandarin type oranges. Data for grapefruit in California and for oranges in Arizona and Texas may be omitted.

Column 2. Enter the number of trees of each variety separately by the crop season of planting and indicate in each case the season of planting. Example: Suppose the grove contained the following orange trees; 100 Navel, planted 1928-29 season, 150 Navel planted 1930-31 season, and 400 Valencias planted 1934-35 season. The entries in column 2 would be as follows: On line opposite "Navel" - 100 (1928-29), 150 (1930-31) and on line opposite "Valencias" - 400 (1934-35). No data will be entered on line for total oranges or grapefruit.

Column 3. Leave blank.

SECTION III.

Leave blank.

The person filling out the "Tree Record" should sign in the space provided and enter the date of signing.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT PRODUCTION RECORD

In Florida, fill out one production record, Form FCIC-143, for each variety of oranges (except Mandarin types) and for each variety of grapefruit. In California, fill out one production record for each variety of oranges and in Texas and Arizona, one for each variety of grapefruit. No record need be made for grapefruit in California or oranges in Texas and Arizona. As an example of the production record to be obtained by varieties for oranges or grapefruit, one sheet should be filled out for Valencia oranges, another for Pineapple oranges, etc. Likewise, there should be one sheet for March seedless grapefruit and another for Duncan or common grapefruit. All sheets covering the production of the various varieties in each grove during the history period should be clipped together with the TREE RECORD for the grove on top.

Size of box.-- Insert the size of field box and packed box in which production is measured in the proper spaces at top of PRODUCTION RECORD. (Indicate unit used by striking out inapplicable words). If different sized boxes were used during the history period, the size of boxes for each year when a different size was used shall be entered in the margin to the left of the crop year.

Columns 2-4, Total production.-- Use columns 2 and 3 in connection with data obtained in Florida, Arizona and Texas, omitting column 4. In connection with orange records obtained in California, show in column 4 the number of boxes of the particular variety of oranges that were of sizes smaller than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in

diameter - size 344 not to be included, but size 392 and smaller should be included in column 4). The figure in column 3 should include the production shown in column 4. Where total production is sold on the tree, the number of boxes should be inserted in column 2 (or 3). It will be advisable, however, to select sample groves from which the production has moved continuously through the same cooperative association, to be reasonably certain that our production record includes all fruit produced on the grove.

Packout or disposition of production (columns 5-13 and 14-19).-- These columns are needed to determine the extent of quality damage to fruit.

Columns 5 and 6, Fresh fruit sales.-- Enter in column 5 packed boxes of fresh fruit sold, and in column 6 other sales (loose or field box). The unit used, pounds or field boxes, should be entered in the heading of column 6.

Columns 7-8, Juice plant sales.-- If sales to juice plant are in pounds, enter amount sold in column 7. If measured in field boxes, enter sales in column 8. If fruit was sold both in pounds and in field boxes, use column 7 to record the pounds and column 8 to record the number of field boxes.

Column 9.-- Leave blank.

Columns 10-11, By products, culls, etc.-- If measured in pounds, enter in column 10; if in field boxes, enter in column 11.

Column 12.-- Leave blank.

Column 13, Total packed boxes.-- Leave blank.

DETERMINATION OF QUALITY DAMAGE IN FLORIDA AND TEXAS

In Florida and Texas, where method of sale is not as much a determinant of quality as it is in California and Arizona, it will be necessary to obtain from the marketing agency a representative or area-average cannery price paid for juice fruit during the salvage period following each of the principal freezes - Dec. 12-13, 1934 (1934-35 season) and Jan. 29, 1940 (1939-40 season). The length of this salvage period (col. 15) and a representative salvage price (col. 16) will probably be the most difficult and important determination to be made in connection with a rate which includes quality protection. If frozen fruit was salvaged through a "frost pool," the average price brought for all such fruit, regardless of the duration of the pool, might be used. If a canning plant is operated by a cooperative association, a representative average price during the salvage period might be obtained there rather than from an independent cannery in the locality. However, if weekly prices are available from canneries, it may be possible to obtain direct from canneries an average price paid for all fruit delivered the week or ten days following a freeze. We will probably have to rely on the record-taker's selection of the proper salvage period and price during which the pressure of deliveries of frost-damaged fruit to canneries depressed prices. The interval of time between the freeze and the time a general embargo went into effect would be one suggestion of the time period upon which the salvage price might be based.

Column 17 to 19, Fruit sold during specified frost-salvage period.-- Enter in column 17 pounds of fruit sold during frost-salvage period specified in column 15

or if sales were in units of field boxes, enter boxes in column 18. Leave column 19 blank.

The person securing the record should sign in the space provided and enter date of signature.

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